Gc
973.34
W52w
1794641

M. L.

REYNOLDS HISTORICAL
GENEALOGY COLLECTION

Go

ALLEN COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY
3 1833 01079 1173

BATTLE OF POINT PLEASANT

Pt.

FIRST BATTLE OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, OCTOBER 10, 1774

W.Va.

Second Edition

COPIES OF REPORTS OF THE POINT PLEASANT BATTLE MONUMENT COMMISSION TO THE WEST VIRGINIA STATE BOARD OF CONTROL, 1927, AND FROM ACTS OF THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES, FEBRUARY 17, 1908, AND THE WEST VIRGINIA STATE LEGISLATURES, 1931-1935

BATTLE OF POINT PLEASANT

FIRST BATTLE OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, OCTOBER 10, 1774

THIS BOOK IS THE PROPERTY OF
THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

1794641

F
8325
.8137

WEST VIRGINIA. Point Pleasant battle monument commission.

Battle of Point Pleasant, first battle of the American revolution, October 10, 1774. 2d edition. Copies of reports of the Point Pleasant battle monument commission to the West Virginia State board of control, 1927, and from acts of the Congress of the United States, February 17, 1908, and the West Virginia state legislatures, 1931-1935. [Charleston, W.Va., Jarrett printing company, 1936?] 30p. 23cm.

Foreword signed: Livia Simpson-Poffenbarger.

Gift '42

EMILY CARR

ICN 42-10377

179641

F
8325
.8137

JARRETT PRINTING COMPANY, CHARLESTON, W. VA.

FOREWORD

AT POINT PLEASANT (NOW WEST VIRGINIA) OCTOBER 10, 1774, WAS FOUGHT THE FIRST BATTLE OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

There was raised upon the floor of Congress, April, 1936, the question of the observance of the first battle of the American Revolution. Immediately the question was propounded by Hon. Sol Bloom, a recognized patron of History, "Where was it fought and when was it fought?"

The erection of a monument, the dedicatory speech of Hon. Edward Everett Hale, the inscription of Emmerson's Concord Ode upon the Lexington Monument was cited as evidence and there came the further challenge—"You fellows had better learn your history."

Mr. Bloom, broadcasting over the radio says letters, telegrams and data have poured in to him from all over the country.

We refer Mr. Bloom and the members of both branches of Congress to the accompanying statement, together with the brochure THE BATTLE OF POINT PLEASANT, FIRST BATTLE OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, herein, containing the concensus of leading historians; the enactment of the Congress of the United States; of the State of West Virginia and in lieu of a hymn, to be inscribed, there will be upon the base of the Point Pleasant Battle monument at Point Pleasant (to which the Congress has already contributed, "AS OF THE REVOLUTION"), a Roster of 1122 names of participants of that battle, fought October 10, 1774, official report of which was never made by General Andrew Lewis. The Roster to be inscribed upon a structural base, yet necessary, which we hope and believe the Congress will gratefully supply. This we hope, to be followed by a National Celebration and Dedication; the Masonic Grand Lodge of the United States to dedicate the base and tablets following the precedent whereby the Masonic Grand Lodge of West Virginia, by special dispensation dedicated the towering eighty-four foot shaft October 9th (the 10th being Sunday), 1909, witnessed by an assemblage of thirty thousand people. Here will be room enough and honor enough for all to share in lifting anew the banner of patriotism to which the world will pay homage.

THE BATTLE PRECIPITATED

The Resolution of Lord North was presented to the British House of Parliament of date May, 1774, whereby it was proposed to further supply the American Allied Indians with arms, ammunition and tomahawks. To this procedure, barbaric even beyond Indian conception, the younger Pitt protested, in a speech yet so largely quoted as one of the world's most outstanding orations, when he (Pitt) warned the Parlia-

FOREWORD

ment that "if the North resolution prevailed it would not only lose the hearts of the American Colonists, but the Colonies as well."

The first incoming ship to America brought the tidings and further aroused the indignation of the Colonies, who had been speeding by correspondence the convening of the Continental Congress soon to assemble in the City of Philadelphia.

The Colonists, by their original Charter, had been granted territorial rights "from coast to coast." They had protected the Colonies from Indian attacks; they had colonized and established all the forms of Civil Government they might, and had contributed the expense attendant thereto. But they were not privileged to select their own Governors or have representation in the House of Parliament. They were compelled to pay taxes levied by the Crown without voice in the Parliament of England. They had been protesting against such injustice for years.

Following Braddock's defeat, 1755, the Colonists carried the French and Indian Wars to a conclusion within the Colonies, to the great advantage of Great Britain.

While England applauded the Colonies for their most valuable contribution, she at the same time feared their resourcefulness and courage.

Following the Braddock Massacre England hastened to make allies among the Indian Nations. When the Battle of Quebec was fought she had then acquired 100,000 Indian allies. By the aid of thousands of them available she was enabled to drive the French out of Quebec and Canada, 1759, France was then obliged to cede that territory to England, not concluded by treaty until 1763.

In the maentime all of the North West Territory had been ceded by England to the allied Indians of America with the guarantee of being kept as their homes and happy hunting grounds, and guaranteed by England to be protected and kept inviolate from occupation by the Colonists.

The Colonies had been officially notified of the restrictions placed against their going upon what they believed and knew was their own rightful territory, and the resistance to England was foementing speedily throughout the Colonies.

John Adams, of Massachusetts, fixed the date of "Colonial Decision as of 1764" before the Battle of Point Pleasant was fought and England long knew the war was inevitable.

When the news of the Parliamentary enactment of May 1774 reached the Colonists, carried to them by the first incoming ship from England, the Indians had already been incited to and were making attacks upon the inhabitants below the Ohio river and the frontiersmen were calling for relief.

Virginia learning of the NORTH RESOLUTION, indignation and resentment thereof was unbounded. She was eager not alone to protect her frontier, but to assert her rights to territory held in common with Massachusetts and Connecticut. She hastened to take up arms to assert her own rights although not herself making a general declaration of war.

It was Virginia that defended it and it was to Virginia the North West Territory was ceded by the Indians, they yielding their bravest

warriors as hostages for the maintenance of inviolate peace for three years. Thus enabling Virginia (instead of having to protect her frontier) to go into the Revolution.

The Continental Congress had already been convened a month (September 1774), when the Battle of Point Pleasant was fought October 10, 1774. The First Battle of the American Revolution.

The order of the Virginia House of Burgesses of which Col. Andrew Lewis was then a member was to assemble an army to march in two separate divisions, one commanded by Govrnor Dunmore in person, the other by Col. Andrew Lewis, who was in command, to assemble an army, both wings to meet at the mouth of the Kanawha river and from thence to pursue the Indians into their own country, north of the Ohio river, and there subdue them.

This plan, however, as the world now knows, was thwarted as to the place of conflict, when the traitorous Dunmore failed to join Lewis at the mouth of the Kanawha river and they to march together into the "*enemy's country.*"

The treaty between the Indians, that ceded to Virginia the North West Territory, was in effect until the surrender of Yorktown. Virginia made a gift of that entire Territory to the United States, 1784, ultimately making possible thereby the adoption of the Constitution, 1787, and the establishment of the United States of America.

TITLE THERETO

The territorial acquisitions following upon the heels of all the chain of events focusing, as they did, both before and after the Battle of the American Revolution at Point Pleasant (October 10, 1774) would establish a right of inheritance to land title in any courts of justice of the nation. You will find that the title of Virginia to the North West Territory is legally established by the deicsion of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of *Handly* vs. *Anthony,* reported in 5 Wheaton 376, in its unanimous opinion, being given by Chief Justice Marshall.

Then why should it be questioned as to its having been a Battle of the Revolution as to its right of priority; the honor that the Congress of the United States has so rightfully recognized (See Senate Bill No. 160, February 17, 1908).

The Bill of Congress was passed without a dissenting voice or discussion

Following the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, by the treaty at Paris, *England ceded to Virginia,* not to the Colonists, mark you, all of the North West Territory, that she had previously ceded to the Indians and they to Virginia.

The ceding of the North West Territory by Virginia made possible the organization of the United States Government and the adoption of the Constitution of the United States. It was without money or without price, save the blood of the men of the battle. That acquisition was the result of the Battle of Point Pleasant and makes that Battle the furtherest reaching in results of any battle ever fought upon the American continent.

Without Virginia, the North West Territory would today be Canadian territory and who can but say from the Mississippi river to the Pacific Ocean would today be administered from Quebec, Alberta or Montreal as a part of Canada.

LIVIA SIMPSON-POFFENBARGER, LL. D.
(Mrs. George Poffenbarger)
President, Point Pleasant Battle Monument Commission.

State Historian, National Society, Colonial Dames of America, resident in West Virginia.

Founder and Honorary Life Regent, Colonel Charles Lewis Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Life Member, Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society.

POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE BATTLE OF POINT PLEASANT OCTOBER 10, 1774

FIRST BATTLE OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

While on its face there is no politics in the Battle of Point Pleasant, it is tremendous from the point of gratitude when we consider that of the 1122 now known men of the Battle of Point Pleasant there were at least nine hundred fifty men of that battle who reproduced themselves by a family of an average of nine children for the three generations following and an average of five and three for the two generations following thereafter.

1774

It is reasonable to presume that of the 1122 known men of the battle of whom forty-four were killed, that there were 950 men at least who reproduced themselves at a time when the average family of children was nine, of whom an average of seven in each generation lived to maturity and reproduced themselves with the following results:

Of these 950 men who reproduced themselves through seven surviving children, there would be at the—

FIRST GENERATION, average of seven..... 6,850
A generation averaging 38 years.

1812

SECOND GENERATION, average of seven..... 47,950

1850

THIRD GENERATION, average of five..... 335,950

1888

FOURTH GENERATION, average of five..... 1,679,750

NUMBER OF DECENDENTS LIVING

1936

It is reasonable to believe that the number of descendants yet living who were of the Fourth Generation (1888) with a then average of a family of five children would have resulted in that year in 1,679,750, there would yet survive five percent, or a total of..... 839,870

1926

FIFTH GENERATION, average of three would result in 8,719,000, 1/10th of whom now deceased 7,947,000

1926-36

One-fourth of a generation averaging three to a family would result in..... 1,926,360

A grand total of persons yet surviving the men of the Battle of Point Pleasant of..... 10,713,230

Of course, this number is largely distributed throughout the United States, with Virginia and Kentucky sharing largely.

NATIVE BORN CITIZENS

West Virginia boasts of a larger percent of citizens of native born descent than any state of the Union. It is easy to realize what a large proportion of them descend from men of the battle who will point with pride wherever they reside, not only to their own ancestors, but to their commander, Colonel, later Brigadier General Andrew Lewis, who with his blood kin and his in-laws, together with their blood kin and their in-laws, neighbors and friends, were because of their Scotch-Irish fighting blood, their high ideals, their educational achievement, the most forceful men for resisting not only Indian invasion but English oppression.

To refer to ones sires having fought under Andrew Lewis is as great a distinction and pride as is that of the Frenchmen who yet boast "My sires fought under Napoleon."

BATTLE OF POINT PLEASANT

FIRST BATTLE OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, OCTOBER 10, 1774

By Mrs. Livia Simpson-Poffenbarger, LL. D.
(Mrs. George Poffenbarger)

Congressional enactment of February 17, 1908, appropriating funds to aid in the erection of a Monument or Memorial Commemorating that Battle of the Revolution fought between Colonial troops and Indians at Point Pleasant, now West Virginia, October 10, 1774.

Legislative enactment of the 1931-1935 sessions of the West Virginia Legislature, authorizing the compilation of the Roster of the names of all known officers and men of the Battle of Point Pleasant, *first battle of the Revolution,* and the acceptance of said Roster to be inscribed upon tablets upon the base of the Point Pleasant Battle Monument yet to be supplied.

MEMBERS POINT PLEASANT BATTLE MONUMENT COMMISSION

President, Livia Simpson-Poffenbarger, LL. D., Charleston, W. Va.
(Mrs. George Poffenbarger)
Treasurer, Judge Andrew S. Alexander, Charleston, W. Va.
Secretary, Ex Senator Charles O. Weissenberger,
Point Pleasant, W. Va.

BATTLE OF POINT PLEASANT

FIRST BATTLE OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, OCTOBER 10, 1774

By Mrs. Lavia Simpson-Poffenbarger, LL. D.
(Mrs. George Poffenbarger)

Battle of Point Pleasant

FIRST BATTLE OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, OCTOBER 10, 1774

By Mrs. Livia Simpson-Poffenbarger, LL. D.
(Mrs. George Poffenbarger)

Reproduced from the Report made to the West Virginia State Board of Control for its Report of 1927.

West Virginians, Virginians and citizens of those states who owe their acquisition to the United States, through the concession of Virginia in the adoption of the constitution of the United States, are not alone in their interest in the battle of Point Pleasant, October 10, 1774.

Point Pleasant is truly a national shrine to which new hundreds, nay thousands, are annually coming. A new highway bridge now completed over the Ohio River at Point Pleasant makes another chain in the "From the Lakes to the Gulf" highway. The town is easily accessible by other improved roads, by river and rail.

It is important that Americans should know our own history and its significance in the great revolutionary struggle, in which the Battle of Point Pleasant was the first conflict waged by the American Colonists in defense of the Colonies, wherein they met in battle the allies of the English, the great federated Indian tribes, commanded by Chief Cornstalk. It was the deadliest battle ever waged by red men since the discovery of America. It was incited by Dunmore, the Tory Governor of Virginia, and his trusted lieutenants.

That the status of that battle was not generally known following its occurence is due to the fact that that branch of the Army, in what is known as Dunmore's War, commanded by General Andrew Lewis, was for the major part recruited en route to Camp Union, as they were on their way to the mouth of the Kanawha, (the place agreed upon for the uniting of the two wings of the Army, the other wing commanded by Dunmore in person), and thus no official roster was prepared. The Army was made up of his kinsmen, personal friends and associates, and they in turn enlisted their friends. They were the flower of the citizens west of the Allegheny mountains.

General Lewis was convinced, if not before, then immediately following, of the treachery of Lord Dunmore. Following the battle General Lewis refused to obey his orders, and thus became the first American officer to disobey a superior British officer. *Thus it was he refrained from making an official report* to Dunmore, Governor of the colony, as he would have otherwise done, and, too, Dunmore was yet in the field,

Battle of Point Pleasant

FIRST BATTLE OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, OCTOBER 10, 1774

By Mrs. Lura Simms-Fortenbaugh, LL. D.
(Mrs. George Fortenbaugh)

Reproduced from the Report made to the West Virginia State Board of Control for its Report of 1927.

West Virginians, Virginians and citizens of those states who owe their acquisition to the United States, through the cession of Virginia in the adoption of the constitution of the United States, are not alone in their interest in the battle of Point Pleasant, October 10, 1774.

Point Pleasant is truly a national shrine to which now hundreds, may thousands, are annually coming. A new highway bridge now completed over the Ohio River at Point Pleasant makes another chain in the "From the Lakes to the Gulf" highway. The town is easily accessible by other improved roads, by river and rail.

It is important that Americans should know our own history and its significance in the great revolutionary struggle, in which the Battle of Point Pleasant was the first conflict waged by the American Colonists in defense of the Colonies, whereon they met in battle the allies of the English, the great Confederated Indian tribes, commanded by Chief Cornstalk. It was the deadliest battle ever waged by red men since the discovery of America. It was incited by Dunmore, the Tory Governor of Virginia, and his trusted lieutenants.

That the status of that battle was not generally known following its occurrence is due to the fact that just breech of the Army, in what is known as Dunmore's War, commanded by General Andrew Lewis, was for the major part recalled en route to Camp Union, as they were on their way to the mouth of the Kanawha, the place agreed upon for the uniting of the two wings of the Army, the other wing commanded by Dunmore in person), and thus no formal report was prepared. The Army was made up of his kinsmen, personal friends and associates, and they in turn enlisted their friends. They were the flower of the citizens west of the Alleghany mountains.

General Lewis was convinced, if not before, then immediately following, of the treachery of Lord Dunmore. Following the battle General Lewis refused to obey his orders, and thus became the first American officer to display a superior British officer. That it was he refused from sending an official report to Dunmore, Governor of the colony, as he would have otherwise done, and, too, Dunmore was yet in the field,

and, as Lewis knew, was then in the camp of the enemy. Hence the report of the battle made by General Lewis became no part of the public records of Virginia or Virginia history.

The events of the continuing revolution, came so thick and so fast, as to preclude the discussion or recordation of the far reaching significance of the battle of Point Pleasant, until 1787, when came the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, wherein Virginia contributed so large and so generous and so patriotic a part by her concession of the Northwest Territory to the United States, Virginia's property, ceded to her at Camp Charlotte, later ratified at Fort Pitt, as a result of the victory at Point Pleasant.

True, the Declaration of Independence had not as yet been signed, proclaiming that the colonists were at war with the mother country, neither had it been signed or proclaimed when the British began hostility at Lexington on April 19, 1775, but it was as much a struggle and a more barbarous attack than that of the battle of Lexington, "heard around the world," and faithfully recorded by the patriotic citizens of New England. True it is that New England had then no knowledge of the battle of Point Pleasant. There was then no quick means of communication between the western frontier of Virginia and New England, who knew not then of the terrible battle of Point Pleasant and all that it portended.

Immediately following the battle of Point Pleasant there appeared no published account of the battle, save a meagre account in the Virginia Gazette at Williamsburg, Virginia, a small paper of meagre circulation and with but few copies preserved. Another early published record extant and yet bound and preserved was reviewed by Dr. John P. Hale, author of "Trans Allegheny Pioneers" and other valuable historical publications. Interested in the one hundredth anniversary of the battle about to be celebrated at Point Pleasant, Dr. Hale, then being on a visit to Belfast, Ireland, the Sotch-Irish stronghold whence many of the participants of the battle had come, found an account of the battle published in 1774 in the Belfast News Letters and in a later edition another unsigned report from Camp Point Pleasant. They were believed to have been sent by each of the then commanding officers of the fort at Point Pleasant, Captains Isaac Shelby and Matthew Arbuckle, and they are reproduced in Dr. Hale's "Trans Alleghenies" (1886) on pp. 187-188-189. They are important, and doubtless correct, reports of the battle. Dr. Hale on page 202 "Trans Alleghenies" says: "It has been stated that there were not only suspicious but grave charges that Governor Dunmore acted a double part, and that he was untrue and treacherous to the interests of the colony he governed.

"As he is inseparably connected with this campaign (called the Dunmore War) and its accompanying history, and the inauguration of the Revolution, it may be well to allude to his official course, just before, during and after the campaign, that his true relations to it and to the colony may be understood; and also to show that the Revolution was really in progress; that this campaign was one of the important moves

on the historical chess-board, and that the battle of Point Pleasant was, as generally claimed, the initiatory battle of the great drama.

"In the summer of 1773 Governor Dunmore made, ostensibly, a pleasure trip to Fort Pitt; here he established close relations with Dr. Connally, making him 'Indian Agent, Land Agent, etc.' Connally was an able, active and efficient man, who thereafter adhered to the English cause.

"It is charged that Connally at once began to foment trouble and ill feeling between the colonies of Virginia and Pennsylvania in regard to the western frontier, and also to incite the Indian tribes to resistance of white westward encroachments upon their hunting grounds and prepare the way for getting their co-operation with England against the colonies when the rupture should come.

"Dr. Connally changed the name of Fort Pitt to Fort Dunmore. He claimed lands in Pennsylvania under pretence from Lord Dunmore. He was arrested and imprisoned for a time and had the Indian tribes highly exicted and united in a strong confederacy and threatening war.

"While the Continental Congress (1774) was then in session in Philadelphia and was passing resolutions which created a breach between the colonies and the mother country past healing, Governor Dunmore and General Lewis were organizing and marching their armies to the West. Instead of uniting the forces into one army and marching straight to the Indian towns and conquering or dictating a lasting peace, Lord Dunmore took the larger portion of the army by a long detour by Fort Pitt, thence down the Ohio, picking up on the way Dr. Connally and Simon Girty, whom he made useful. At Fort Pitt it is said he held conference with some of the Indian chiefs.

Instead of uniting with Lewis at the mouth of the Kanawha, which had been arranged but probably not intended, Dunmore struck off from the Ohio at the mouth of the Hockhocking and marched for the Indian towns on the Pickaway Plains, without the support of Lewis, army, delaying long enough for the Indians to have annihilated Lewis' division, if events had turned out as Cornstalk had planned.

"Col. Andrew Lewis, (son of General Andrew) says: 'It is known that Blue Jacket, a Shawnee chief, visited Lord Dunmore's camp on the 9th, the day before the battle, and went straight from there to the Point.'

"When Lewis had crossed the river after the battle and was marching to join Dunmore, a messenger was dispatched to him twice in one day, ordering him to stop and retrace his steps, the messenger being the notorious Simon Girty.

"General Lewis had very naturally become very much incensed at the conduct of Lord Dunmore, and took the high handed responsibility, advised and sanctioned by his officers and men, of disobeying the order of his superior in command, and of boldly marching toward the camp.

"When within about two and a half miles of Lord Dunmore's camp, which he called Camp Charlotte after the wife of his master, George III, he came out to meet Lewis in person, bringing with him Cornstalk, White

Eyes and others, and insisted on Lewis returning as he (Dunmore) was negotiating a treaty of peace with the Indians.

"Evidently it did not comport with Lord Dunmore's plans to have General Lewis present at the treaty to help negotiations by suggestions, or to have the moral support of his army to support him. Col. Daniel Morgan, Col. Samuel McDowell, George Rodgers Clark and others of eminence insisted on accompanying Dunmore, whose treachery they suspected, that there would be terms of surrender made acceptable to Virginia.

Col. John Stuart, another participatant in the Battle of Point Pleasant, wrote a memoir on the first pages of the Greenbrier County records, he being the first Clerk of that County, in which he said in part:

"The battle of Point Pleasant was in fact the beginning of the Revolutionary War, that obtained for our county the liberty and independence enjoyed by the United States, for it is well known that the Indians were influenced by the British to commence the war to terrify and confound the people, before they commenced hostilities themselves the following year at Lexington. It was thought by British politicians that to incite an Indian war would prevent a combination of the colonies for opposing parliamentary measures to tax Americans. The blood therefore spilt upon this memorable battle field will long be remembered by the good people of Virginia and the United States with gratitude."

Hale further says in "Trans Alleghenies," p. 209:

"Lord Dunmore upon his return to Williamsburg, made report of the results of his campaign. Upon his own ex parte statement the Assembly passed a vote of thanks for his valuable services, which they very much regretted upon learning the facts, and they later changed the name of Dunmore County, upon petition of its citizens, to that of Shenandoah.

"Just after the battle of Lexington, April 19, 1775, Dunmore had all the powder stored in the Colonial Magazine at Williamsburg secretly conveyed on board an armed English vessel lying off Yorktown, and threatened to lay Williamsburg in ashes at the first sign of insurrection.

"That cooperation with the Indians was the Dunmore policy of annihilating the colonists it will be seen. Following the battle of Lexington, April 19, 1775, he sent a messenger to his old friend Connally with a commission as Colonel, and instructed him to secure the cooperation of as many of the Western Militia as possible by large rewards, and to form an alliance with the Indians, collect his forces at Fort Pitt and march through Virginia and meet him. Col. Connally was captured, imprisoned and the scheme exposed and thwarted." See p. 209 same volume.

Governor Dunmore and his fleet were driven from his stronghold at Guynnes Island in the Chesapeake Bay in 1776, and General Andrew Lewis had the pleasure of firing the first gun. There is sufficient evidence of the intention of Lord Dunmore to destroy the army of General Lewis at Point Pleasant. Had General Lewis been defeated, Virginia would have been so busy protecting the frontier she would have been unable to participate in the revolution, and without Virginia the revolution would not have been undertaken at that time.

As further evidence of the collusion of the Indians with Dunmore at the time of the battle of Point Pleasant, Campbell, one of Virginia's outstanding early historians, says:

"It is known that Blue Jacket, a Shawnee chief, visited Dunmore's camp on the 9th, the day before the battle and went straight from there to Point Pleasant, and that some of the Indians went to confer with Dunmore immediately after the battle; that Dunmore on the day of the battle remarked, 'Lewis is probably having hot work about this time.'" Campbell further gives same above account of the conduct of Dunmore and his refusal to allow Lewis to participate in the treaty following the battle, and Lewis' refusal to obey Dunmore's orders.

Virgil A. Lewis, writing in 1883, in Hardesty's Historical and Geographical Encyclopedia, including Mason County, W. Va., says:

"It is a well known fact that the emissaries of Great Britain were then inciting the Indians to hostilities against the frontier for the purpose of distracting attention, and thus preventing the consummation of the Union which was then being formed to resist their armed oppressor. It is well known that Lord Dunmore was an enemy of the colonists, and hence his efforts to induce the Indians to cooperate with the English and thus reduce Virginia to subjection.

"To the student of history no truth is more patent than this,—that the battle of Point Pleasant was the first in the series of the Revolution, the flames of which were being kindled by the oppression of the Mother Country."

Far Reaching Results

Lewis further says: "The Great North West territory, lying north of the Ohio River and east of the Mississippi, had long been a bone of contention between France and England, and France did not relinquish her claim until driven to recede as a result of the battle upon the Plains of Alabama before Quebec. The treaty that followed at Paris in 1763 ceded that territory to England. England's failure to open this territory of Abraham before Quebec. The treaty that followed at Paris in 1763 whereby England maintained it to the exclusion of the colonists not only that she might with it subsidize the savage Indians, but when necessary sercure their services to maintain control of the colonies."

The Virginians of the Dunmore division of the army were enlisted for the war and had fully expected to participate in the ensuing battle. They were loyal to Virginia and to the cause of the colonists, and did almost to a man continue in the Revolution. They furnished largely the men of the Clarke Expedition, conquerers of the Northwest, as truly defenders of the colonists of the Revolution as though on the firing line against the British Redcoats, and should be entitled to be considered in the Revolution from the time they left Virginia for the front in September, 1774, until their return home. Many of them did not see peace until all hostilities ended, which did not finally occur until the battle of Fallen Timbers fully twenty years later.

The treaty made between the Indians and the Virginians was kept inviolate for three years, enabling the Virginians not only to enter the northwest territory but to colonize Kentucky and Tennessee.

Bougher's "Gleanings of Virginia," 1903, p. 21, says: "Lord Dunmore, Governor of Virginia from 1772 to 1776, was suspected of playing double. While efforts were being made by the General Congress in 1774 to resist the encroachments of Great Britain against the colonies, while the Indians were committing depredations along the western frontiers, the indignation of the people compelled their reluctant governor to take up arms and march against the very Indians whom he was suspected of having incited by intrigues to hostility.

"Dunmore marched his army in two columns. The one under Andrew Lewis he sent to the junction of the Great Kanawha with the Ohio River, while the other he led to a point higher up on the Ohio, with the alleged purpose of destroying certain Indian towns and then joining Lewis at Point Pleasant. The real purpose, however, is suspected to have been the concentrating of the entire Indian force upon Lewis and thus weakening and humiliating Virginia."

The Ohio Archaeological and Histroical Quarterly of July, 1903, says: "The patriot army with Lewis at Point Pleasant fought the first battle of the Revolution, Oct. 10, 1774, Lord Dunmore having no doubt planned the attack by the Indians to discourage the Americans from further agitation of the then pending demand for fair treatment of the American Colonies at the hands of Great Britain."

Let us view briefly what some of the other historians have said of the conflict. Roosevelt in the "Winning of the West," Vol. II, Chapter II, says: "Lord Dunmore's War, waged by Americans for the good of America, was the opening act of the drama, whereof the closing scene was played at Yorktown. It made possible the twofold character of the Revolutionary War, wherein on the one hand the Americans won by conquest and colonization new lands for their children, and on the other wrought out their national independence of the British King."

Kercheval says: "This Indian War was but the precursor to our revolutionary war of 1775. Dunmore, then Governor of Virginia, was one of the most inveterate and determined enemies of the Revolution. Occupying the station of commander-in-chief of the large and respectable state of Virginia, he possessed means and power to do much to serve the views of Great Britain. It was consequently no difficult matter with a Virginia Governor to direct the incipient state of things to any point most conclusive to the grand end he had in view, namely: breaking our national strength in some of the best and most efficient parts. If then a War with Indians might have a tendency to produce this result, it appears perfectly natural and reasonable to suppose Dunmore would make use of his power and influence to promote it."

Lewis's History of West Virginia, p. 134, says of the Battle of Point Pleasant: "The Colonial Army returned home only to enlist in this patriot army and almost on every battlefield of the Revolution was represented that little band who stood face to face with the savage allies of Great Britain."

And Lewis further says: "The Battle of Point Pleasant stands out conspicuously between the great constructive periods of American history. It is the greatest event of the colonial period and stands just at its close. With it the Revolutionary period begins."

Ex-Governor and Judge George W. Atkinson, himself an historian of high repute, said at Point Pleasant on Oct. 10, 1909, at the National Memorial services: "Virginians have always claimed the Battle of Point Pleasant to have been the first battle of the Revolution. On this blood red battlefield of Point Pleasant our Virginia volunteers held the key to the nation's life. They will live down through the centuries while history lasts and until men cease to honor valor."

Hon. O. E. Randall, one of Ohio's most eminent historians, speaking for the Sons of the American Revolution, at Chillicothe, Ohio, on May 20-21, 1903, the one hundredth anniversary of the founding of the State of Ohio, said the following:

"View as you choose, the Dunmore War was the prelude, the opening occasion of the American Revolution. The dramatic battle of that war was fought at the mouth of the Kanawha on the Virginia banks of the Ohio, by General Lewis and fifteen hundred Virginia backwoodsmen against Cornstalk, chief of the Shawnees and the federation of the Ohio Indian tribes with an equal number of chosen braves. The battle fought October 10, 1774, was, from the nature of the circumstances, the first battle of the Revolution. The Indians were the suborned subjects, the hired Hessians of the British, for whom and with whom they were eager to fight to defend the territory reserved by the British for their hunting-grounds and homes."

There is not a state in the Union but would proudly extol the great epoch of the Battle of Point Pleasant were it theirs. All advised historians not biased by personal environment or jealous of their own heritage are rapidly giving credit where credit is due the battle of Point Pleasant, first battle of the American Revolution.

Students of history wishing to learn further details of the Battle of Point Pleasant are referred to Belfast News Letter publications frequently reproduced, Hale's "Trans Allegheny Pioneers," Col. John Stuart's Memoirs, De Hass History, Stephen T. Mitchell in "Spirit of the Old Dominion," Virgil A. Lewis' "History of West Virginia," West Virginia Historical Magazine, Waddell's "Annals of Augusta County, Virginia," Bougher's "Gleanings of Virginia," Roosevelt's "Winning of the West," Randall's "Ohio in the Revolution," West Virginia Board of Control Report, 1922, Vol. II, Thwait's "Dunmore War," Poffenbarger's "Battle of Point Pleasant, First Battle of the Revolution," Howe's "History of Virginia," Kercheval's "History of the Valley."

It is to be regretted that the attention of the educators of America have not been called to the fact that the text books taught in our states are silent as to the history of this most outstanding historic event, the Battle of Point Pleasant, and that the history properly prepared should be made a part of the text books of the states that its children and children's children should know the story and set the example that all historians will eventually follow when we have claimed for the nation,

our priceless heritage in the battlefield and its history of Point Pleasant.

The money appropriated by the Congress of the United States and by the West Virginia Legislature, as well as that made by private subscription, has been most judiciously expended. This is evidenced in the securing of one of the most beautiful and historic sites in America, dedicated October 10, 1901, as Tu-Endie-Wei Park, given its oldest Indian name in the Shawnee language, signifying the "mingling of the waters." On these grounds at Point Pleasant was dedicated on Saturday, October 9th, 1909, a granite shaft, 84 feet high, the tallest battle monument west of the Alleghenies, in the presence of more than twenty-five thousand people, and on October 10th following was held a great memorial service.

Within the confines of Tu-Endie-Wei Park repose the dead of the battle, and upon the bronze tablets of the monument are recorded their names, as well as the names of those wounded. A statue of a Virginia frontiersman in the dress of that pioneer adorns the monument, and seems a sentinel guarding the bivouac of the dead.

Within the park on its original site stands the Mansion House, the oldest house in the Kanawha Valley, first hewed log house in western Virginia, a house of public entertainment, restored, furnished with local Colonial furniture, much of which was originally in the building. The house has lived within three centuries, having been built in 1797 by Walter Newman. It is open to the public.

On these grounds was built Fort Blair following the battle, and later was built near by Fort Randolph, whose site is appropriately marked.

A Shrine

The Point Pleasant battle field and especially Tu-Endie-Wei Park is to West Virginia what Lexington and Bunker Hill are to Massachusetts, what Valley Forge and Gettysburg are to Pennsylvania, what Kings Mountains is to North Carolina, what Yorktown and Appomattox are to Virginia, what Antietam is to Maryland, what Lookout Mountain is to Tennessee and Vicksburg is to Mississippi,—it is a Nation's Shrine. It is not only West Virginia's proud possession, but the Congress of the United States forever fixed the status when on February 17, 1908, without amendment, it passed the following bill:

> "A Bill to aid in the erection of a monument or memorial at Point Pleasant to commemorate the Battle of the Revolution fought at that point between the Colonial troops and Indians, October tenth, seventeen hundred and seventy-four."

The organization of patriotic historical societies founded on eligibility of descent from men and women participating in the stirring events of the nation has done more to delve into the history of the country and properly and authentically prove and present it than any other contributing agency in America. Now happily all the patriotic historical societies not only recognize the Battle of Point Pleasant as of the Revolution, but recognize the eligibility of descent for membership through all men participating in that battle.

The Battle of Point Pleasant as one of the Revolution was first recognized by the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, with headquarters at Washington, D. C. It is an historical and patriotic society, chartered by the Congress of the United States as official historians, and the Government publishes their annual reports and deposits the originals as a part of the Smithsonian Institute records at Washington.

When in 1901 the Col. Charles Lewis Chapter D. A. R. at Point Pleasant asked that they be chartered, their application for charter and proof of descent was made up of women who largely descended from men participating and killed in the battle of Point Pleasant, a large percentage descending from Col. Charles Lewis, called "the beloved of the Army." After due consideration and careful historical research made by the Historical Research Committee and the Genealogical Committee of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, the Committee, made up of persons thoroughly competent to investigate, and with abundant material at hand, being personally uninterested, granted that the battle of Point Pleasant was a battle of the American Revolution and granted the eligibility of descent from men of that battle who were there killed and could not thereafter take part in any of other battles. Thus was first officially fixed the status of that battle, and thus the National D. A. R. joined in recording this important chapter in American history.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF THE NAMES, YET PRESERVED, OF THE MEN WHO PARTICIPATED IN THE BATTLE OF POINT PLEASANT—FIRST BATTLE OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, OCTOBER 10, 1774. THE VIRGINIA COLONIAL TROOPS WERE COMMANDED BY COLONEL ANDREW LEWIS, LATER BRIGADIER GENERAL ANDREW LEWIS, OF VIRGINIA.

■

Virgil A Lewis, State Historian and Archivist, writing of the national character of the Battle of Point Pleasant, has said:

"It is the greatest event in the Colonial Period and stands just at its close—with it, the Revolution begins. It is the connecting link between the two greatest periods in all American history—closing as it does the one, and opening the other."

Mr. Lewis further says of the men of the Battle:

"Six of them afterwards occupied seats in the American House of Representatives; three were members of the United States Senate; four of them became Governors of States; one of them a territorial Governor; one of them a Military and Civil Commandant of Upper Louisiana. Seven officers in this Battle of Point Pleasant rose to the rank of General. Six captains of that Battle commanded regiments on Continental Establishments in the War for Independence. Four officers of that Battle led the attack of Gwynn's Island, July, 1776, that dislodged Dunmore, the Tory Governor of Virginia, and drove him forever from the shores of Virginia.

"Hundreds of the men of the Battle participated on Revolutionary battlefields and one fellow, age 63 years, at the Battle of the Thames in 1813, secured a victory that broke the British power in the Northwest. Many of the men of Point Pleasant Battle witnessed the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown." (See Page 35, Vol. 11, West Virginia Historical Magazine, April, 1903.)

AUTHORIZED ROSTER

No Official Roster having ever been prepared, the following Concurrent Resolution No. 17 was adopted by the Legislature of West Virginia of March 1, 1935, as follows:

"That the Point Pleasant Battle Monument Commission be and is hereby authorized and requested to cause to be inscribed on bronze tablets to be attached to the base of the Point Pleasant Battle Monument, when such base shall have been provided for the names of all the officers and men who participated in *the battle of the Revolution* fought on October tenth, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-four, at Point Pleasant, now West Virginia, as ascertained and listed by the Point Pleasant Battle Monument Commission, under the provisions of Chapter forty-three, Acts of the Legislature of West Virginia, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-one and reported to the Governor, and to provide

space on such tables for inscription of the names of such other officers and men who participated in said battle as shall hereafter be ascertained and listed under the provisions of said chapter forty-three for that session of the Legislature."

A

Able, Jeremiah
Adams, John
Adkins, Milton
Adkins, Parker
Agnew, (Agnue) John
Alden, Andrew
Alexander, James, Sr.
Allen, Hugh, Lieut.
Allen, James
Allen, Thomas
Alley, Thomas
Alliet, (Elliot) Robt.
Alsbury, Thomas
Anderson, James
Anderson, Samuel
Andrews, Samuel
Arbuckle, John
Arbuckle, Matthew, Capt.
Arbuckle, William
Ard, James
Armstrong, George
Armstrong, Thomas
Armstrong, William
Arnold, James
Arnold, Steven
Arthur, John
Astle, Samuel
Atkins, Blackburn
Atkins, Charles
Atkins, Henry
Atkins, William

B

Babbitt, Ishmel
Bailey, Campbell
Bailey, James
Bailey, John
Baker, Markham
Baker, Martin
Baker, Samuel, Ensign
Ball, James
Bambridge, James
Barnes, ————
Barker, Thomas
Baret, Edward
Barton, Samuel
Bazel, John
Barkley, John
Batson, Mordica
Bambridge, James
Barnett, James
Barnett, S. L.
Bates, ————
Batson, Mordica
Baugh, Jacob
Baylston, Wm.
Bateman, Abraham Moore
Bateman, Charles Davis
Bateman, Daniel Omnsbury
Bell, James
Bell, Thomas
Bellow, Daniel (canoe man)
Bergman, Christian
Berry, Francis
Bishop, Levi
Blackburn, Arthur
Blackford, Joseph
Blair, Daniel
Blair, Francis
Blair, William
Blankenship, Richard
Bledsoe, Abraham, Lieut.
Blesley, Jacob
Blesley, John
Boles, John
Boh, Adam
Boh, Jacob
Bojard, Abraham
Boniface, Wm.
Bonnifield, Samuel
Borg, Francis
Boughman, Jacob
Boughman, John
Burney, Thomas
Bowen, Reese
Bowen, William
Bowles, ———, Sergt.
Bowles, Robert
Bowyer, Henry
Boyd, James
Boyd, Robert
Boyer, Henry
Boyles, Barney
Boylston, ————
Bracken, Matthew, (Ensign and Lieut.)
Bradley, John
Boughman, John
Bowen, Moses
Brombridge, James
Broomstead, Andrew
Bradley, Wm.
Bramstead, Andrew
Breckenridge, Alexander (Captain)
Breden, John
Breeze, Robert
Breeze, Richard
Brooks, George
Brooks, Charles
Brown, James
Brown, Low
Brown, Moses
Brown, Robert
Brown, Thomas

Brown, William
Brumfield, Humphrey
Brumfield, Solomon
Brumley, Thomas
Brundge, Solomon
Bryans, Shorgan
Bryans, Wm., Sergt.
Bryant, Wm.
Buch, John, Sergt.
Buch, William
Buckhannan, ————, Commissariat
Buchnall, John
Buchanan, John, Col.
Buchanan, Wm., Ensign
Buford, Abraham, Col.
Bunch, Jasper
Bunch, Joseph
Buford, Thomas, Capt.
Burch, Joseph
Burch, Richard
Burcks, Samuel
Burke, Thomas
Burne, Thomas
Burney, John
Burnsides, James
Burens, James
Burroughs, John
Burton, Litton
Burchfield, James
Bush, John, Sergt.
Buster, David
Butler, Joseph
Butler, Shadrick
Buster, Wallace
Buster, William
Butterford, Ben
Byrd, Richard
Byrne, Charles

C

Calloway, Dudley
Cameron, George
Cameron, Hugh
Campbell, Arthur
Campbell, John, Capt.
Campbell, Joseph
Campbell, Robert
Campbell, Samuel
Campbell, Wm., Capt.
Canaday, Thos.
Caperton, Adam
Caperton, Hugh
Carlton, James
Carmack, John
Carney, Martin
Carpenter, John
Carpenter, Jeremiah
Carpenter, Solomon
Carpenter, Thomas
Carr, George
Carr, James
Carr, John
Carr, William
Catrain, James
Catrain, Joel
Cartain, John
Carter, John
Carther, Edward
Cary, Jeremiah
Casey, Wm.
Cashady, Simon
Cashady, Thomas
Catron, Adam
Catron, Francis
Catron, Jacob
Catron, Michael
Catron, Peter
Catron, Philip
Cats, Rodger
Cattes, John
Cavenaugh, Charles
Cavenaugh, Philemon
Cavenaugh, Philip
Cavenaugh, Wm.
Cecil, Benj. Sollers
Champ, Wm.
Chapline, Abraham
Chapman, John
Chapman, Richard
Charlton, James
Chesney, John
Christian, Wm., Col.
Clark, John
Clark, James
Clark, Samuel
Clay, David
Clay, Mitchell
Clay, Zekel
Clendinen, Adam
Clendinen, Alexander
Clendinen, Charles
Clendinen, Geo., Capt.
Clendinen, Robert
Clendinen, Wm., Capt.
Clerk, John
Coils, James
Clifton, Wm.
Clinding, George
Clinding, Wm.
Cloyne, Nicholas
Coile, James
Coiler, John
Coiler, Moase, Sergt.
Collet, Thos.
Cochran, Wm.
Collens, Richard
Cocke, William, Capt.
Condon, David (canoe man)
Canner, Patrick
Conner, William
Constantine, Patrick
Cook, David
Cook, Henry
Cook, John
Cook, William
Cooper, Abraham
Cooper, Francis
Cooper, Leonard, Lieut.
Cooper, Nathaniel
Cooper, Spencer
Cooper, Thomas
Copley, Thomas
Corder, John
Cormick, John
Cornwell, Adam
Cornwell, John
Courtney, Charles
Courtney, John

Cowen, John
Cowen, Jared
Coward, ————
Cox, Gabriel, Lieut.
Cox, John, Capt.
Coyle, James
Crabtree, Wm. (Scout)
Craigh, George
Craig, John
Craigh, Wm., Sergt.
Crain, John
Crain, Joseph, Sergt.
Craven, Joseph
Craven, James
Craven, John
Craven, Robert
Crockett, Walter, Capt.
Crawford, Alexander
Crawford, Bonard
Crawford, John, Sergt.
Crawley, (Croley) James
Creed, Matthew
Crisman, Isaac
Crockett, Joseph
Croley, Samuel
Crow, John, Sergt.
Crow, Wm.
Curwill, Alexander
Cundiff, Jonathan, Ensign
Cunningham, James
Cunningham, John
Curry, James
Cutlip, David
Cutright, John
Culwell, Alexander

D

Dale, James
Davis, Azriah, Capt.
Davis, Charles
Davis, George
Davis, Robert (Scout)
Davis, Samuel
Davies, Jonathan
Day, Joseph
Day, William
Deal, Wm.
Deek, John
Demonse, Abraham
Deniston, John
Denton, John
Dickinson, John, Col.
Dillon, ————, Lieut.
Dingos, Peter
Diver, John
Doack, David
Doack, John
Doack, Robt., Capt.
Doack, Samuel
Doack, Wm., Ensign
Dobler, Jacob
Dodd, John
Dodd, James
Dorherty, John
Dorherty, James
Dollarhide, Samuel
Donaley, James, Sergt.
Donaley, John, (fifer)
Donaldson, John, Capt.
Donalson, Robert
Donalson, Thomas
Dooley, Jacob
Dooley, Thomas, Lieut.
Doran, Patrick
Doss, Joel
Dougherty, Geo., Sergt.
Dougherty, James
Dougherty, John
Dougherty, Michael, Sergt.
Douglas, George
Douglas, James
Downy, James, Sergt.
Douny, John
Drake, Ephriam
Drake, Joseph
Draper, John, Lieut.
Dunaho, James
Dulin, James
Dunkirk, John, Sergt.
Dunlap, Robert
Dunaho, John
Dutton, John
Dutton, Philip
Dyer, Wm.

E

Eager, John
Eastham, George
Eastham, William
Edgar, Thomas
Edmunston, (Edmondson) Wm., Lieut.
Edwards, James
Edwards, Jonathan
Egins, Edward
Elkins, Jesse
Ellenborough, Peter
Elias, Thomas
Elliott, Robert, Capt.
Ellison, Charles
Ellison, James
Elswick, John
English, Joseph
English, Joshua
English, Stephen
Ensminger, John
Estill, Samuel
Evans, Andrew
Evans, Eran
Ewing, Alexander
Ewing, Alexander, Jr.
Ewing, Robert
Ewing, Samuel
Ewing, Samuel, Sergt.-Major
Ewing, William

F

Fain, John
Fain, Samuel
Fargison, Thomas
Farley, John
Farley, (Farlon) Thos.
Farmer, Nathan
Feavil, Wm.
Ferrill, Robt.
Ferrill, Wm.
Field, John, Col.
Fielde, Wm.
Fielde, John, Sergt.
Finquay, Isham (canoe man)
Fielder, Wm.
Findley, George
Findley, John
Findley, Robt., Sergt.
Fisher, Isaac
Fitzhugh, John
Fitzpatrick, Timothy
Fleming, Wm., Col.
Flintham, John
Fliping, Thos.
Floyd, John
Fourgeson, Thomas
Fowler, James, (Scout)
Fowler, Samuel
Fowler, William
Franklin, James
Franklin, Wm.
Frazer, John
Freeland, John
Friel, Jeremiah
Frogg, John, Lieut.
Fry, George
Fry, George, Jr.
Fry, John
Fullen, Daniel
Fullen, James
Fuls, George

G

Gardner, Andrew
Garrett, William
Gass, David (Messenger)
Gatliff (Gallepp), Sq.
Gibbs, Luman, (Scout)
Gibson, George, Lieut.
Gibson, Joseph
Gilbert, Thomas
Gillihan (Gilliland), John
Gilkenson, James
Gill, Prisley
Gilespy, Thomas
Gillass, Wm.
Gillian, Duncan
Gilmore, James, Capt.
Gilmore, John
Givens, John, Lieut.-Capt.
Gloscum, David
Glass, Wm.
Glaves, Michael
Glenn, Davis
Goff, Andrew
Goldman, Edw., Lieut.
Goaldsby, ————
Goodall, John
Gordon, Moses
Gormon, David
Graham, Benj.
Green, John
Greer, John
Griffin, Robert
Griger, Peter
Grigsby, John
Grim, John
Gribsby, ————
Guffy, James
Guillen, Edward
Guillon, Barney
Gurden, Michael
Guillen, Duncan

H

Hackett, Thomas
Hackworth, Augustine
Hackworth, Wm.
Hagel, ————
Haines, Lewis
Hale, Edward
Hale, Thomas
Hale, William
Hall, Francis
Hall, James
Hall, Thomas
Hamilton, Francis
Hamilton, Isaiah
Hamilton, Jacob
Hamilton, James
Hamilton, John
Hamilton, Thomas
Hammond, Philip
Hamrick, Thomas
Hamrick, Wm.
Handley (Herrill), Robert
Handley (Hensley), Samuel
Hanee, Philip
Hannan, Thomas
Hansburger, Adam
Hanson, Wm.
Harlon, Elijah
Harlan, Silas
Harmon, Dangerfield
Harmon, George
Harmon, Israel
Harmon, John
Harrel, Wm. (Scout)
Harriman, Sked, Sergt.
Harris, Griffon
Harris, John
Harris, Stephen
Harrison, Andrew
Harrison, Benj., Capt.
Harrison, John, Lieut.

Harrod, James, Capt.
Hart, Thomas
Hasket, Thos.
Hatfield, Andrew
Havens, James
Havens, John
Hayes, John
Haynes, Benj.
Haynes, Joseph, Capt.
Hays, Charles
Hays, Samuel
Henley, George
Henley, William
Hensley (Hadley), Samuel
Herbert, William, Capt.
Herd, Richard
Herrill, Robert
Henderson, Alexander
Henderson, Daniel
Henderson, John, Lieut.
Henderson, Samuel
Hendrix, Peter
Hays, Samuel (Scout)
Head, Anthony, (Messenger)
Hedden, Thomas
Hepenstahl (Hempinstall), Abraham
Hickman, ————
Higgans (Higans), Peter
Higgans, Philemon
Hill, ————, Capt.
Hill, James
Hill, Robert
Hobbs, Vincent
Hogan, Henry
Hogan, William
Holley, William
Holloway, Richard
Holston, Stephen
Holwell, Walter
Hornes, Lewis
Hooper, Wm.
Hopton, Stephen
Hopton, William
Horne, Joseph
Howard, Charles
Howard, Henry
Huff, Leonard
Huff, Peter
Huff, Samuel
Huff, Thomas
Hutchinson, Lewis
Hutchinson, William
Hughes, Davy
Hughes, Jesse, (Scout)
Hughes, Ellis
Hughey, James
Hughey, Joseph
Humphries, John
Hundley, John
Hunter, Robert
Huston, John
Hynes, Francis

I

Ingles, Wm., Major
Ingles, Joshua
Ingles, Thomas
Inglish (English), Joseph
Inglish (English) Joshua
Irvin, John
Isum, Wm.

1794641

J

Jackson, Yerty
Jameson, John
Jenkins, Jeremiah
Jennings, Edmond
Jewitt, Matthew
Johns, William
Johnson, Arthur, Capt.
Johnson, John
Johnston, Patrick
Jones, Benjamin
Jones, John
Jones, Thomas

K

Kasheday, Peter
Kenneson, Charles
Keith, Samuel
Kelly, Alexander
Kelly, Garrott
Kelsey, John
Kendrics, James
Kennedy, Ezekiel
Kennedy, Thomas
Kennedy, Wm., Sergt.
Kinneson, Charles
Kinneson, Edward
Kennot, Zacariah
Kerr, James
Kerr, William
Kinder, George
Kinder, Jacob
Kinder, Peter
King, James
King, John
King, William
Kincaid (Kingheid), David, Jr.
Kincaid (Kingheid), George
Kincaid (Kingheid), James
Kincaid (Kingheid), John, Sergt.
Kinnison, Michael
Kinnison, Walter
Kishnor, Andrew, Sr.
Kishner, Andrew, Jr.
Kissinger, Andrew
Kissinger, Mathias
Knox, James

L

Lammey, Andrew
Lapsley, John
Larken, John, Sergt.
Lahsley, John
Laughlin, James
Lawrence, Henry
Learned (Lord), Lieut.
Lee, Sefinah
Lee, Zacarias
Lemaster, Richard
Lemaster, Thomas, (Scout)
Lesley, John
Lesley, William
Lesley, William, Sergt.
Lester, John
Lester, Samuel
Lewis, Andrew, Col.
Lewis, Benj., Lieut.
Lewis, Charles, Col.
Lewis, John, Capt., (son of Andrew)
Lewis, John, Capt., (son of Thomas)
Lewis, John, (son of William)
Lewis, Samuel, (brother of General Andrew Lewis)
Lewis, Thomas, (son of General Andrew Lewis)
Lin, Adam
Libough, Henry
Litten, Burton
Litton, Solomon
Litz, William
Lockhart, Jacob
Lockhart, Queavy
Lockridge, Andrew, Capt.
Logan, Benj.
Logan, John
Logan, James
Logan, Hugh
Long, Joseph, Ensign
Lord (Leord), Lieut.
Love, Joseph
Love, Phillip, Capt.
Luellen, Thomas
Lucas, Charles
Lucas, Charles, Jr.
Lucas, Henry
Lucas, John
Lucas, William
Luney, Michael
Lybrook (Libough), Henry
Lybrook (Libough), Palser
Lyhnan, Richard
Lyle, John
Lyn, James
Lynch, ————
Lyons, Wm.

M

Madison, John
Mann, John
Mann, William
Marks, John
Martin, John
Martin, Brice
Martin, Christian
Martin, George, Sr.
Martin, George, Jr.
Martin, Philip
Martin, Wm., Col.
Matthews, George, Capt.
Matthews, Sampson
Maxwell, Bezaleel
Maxwell, David
Maxwell, John
Maxwell, Thomas
Mayse, Joseph
McAllister, Wm.
McAfee, George
McAfee, James
McAfee, Robert
McAfee, Samuel
McAfee, William
McBride, James
McBride, Joseph
McCallister, James
McCallister, William
McCandless, John
McCastem, Wm.
McCartney, James
McCartney, John
McClanahan, Absalom
McClanahan, Alexander, Capt.
McClanahan, John, (Canoe man)
McClanahan, Robert, Capt.
McClintic, Wm.
McClure, John
McClure, Thomas
McCorkle, Wm.
McCreary, Thomas
McCutcheon, Wm.
McCoy, Wm., Lieut.
McCune, William
McDonald, Daniel
McDonald, James
McDowell, Achibald
McDowell, M., Capt.
McDowell, Samuel
McElhaney, Francis
McFarland, Robert
McFarland, William
McGee, John
McGeehey, Samuel
McGinness, John
McGlahlen, John
McGuff, John
McGuff, Patrick
McKee, Wm.
McKinnett, Alex.
McKinney, John
McKinsey, Henley
McKinsey, Moredock
McLaughlin, Edward
McMullen, Wm.

McMullin, John
McNiel, Peter
McNeal (Niel), John
McNiel, Daniel, Lieut.
McRoberts, Samuel
McNutt, James, Capt.
McNutt, Alexander
Mead, Nicholas
Mead, Thomas
Meader, Israel
McCrary (McCreary), Thomas
Meek, William
Mercer, Hugh
Messersnuth, Barnett
Messersnuth, John
Milican, John
Miller, James
Miller, Robert
Mills, John
Milwood, George
Miner, Henry
Mitchell, James, Capt.
Mitchell, James
Mitchell, Thomas
Monadue, Henry
Moffat (Manford), Robert, Capt.
Moffat, George, Capt.
Montgomery, James, Capt.
Montgomery, Samuel
Moody, John
Moon, Abraham
Moore, Andrew, Lieut.
Moore, Frederick
Moore, Hugh
Moore, John
Moore, Moses
Moore, William
Mooney, Frederick
Mooney, Hendly, Ensign
Mooney, Hugh
Mooney, James
Mooney, John
Mooney, Moses
Mooney, Nicholas
Mooney, Samuel
Mooney, William
Morrow, James
Morrow, James, Jr.
Mullin, Thomas
Mungle (Mondle), Daniel
Mungle (Mondle), Frederick
Murry, John, Capt.
Myers, William

N

Nail, Dennis
Nail, Thomas
Naul, Martin
Naule (Now), Wm., Capt.
Nave, Conrad
Neale, Wm.
Neville, John
Neville, Joseph
Neely, James, (Cadet)
Neely, William
Newland, Abraham
Newland, Isaac
Niel, John
Nelson, John
Newell, James
Newberry, Joseph
Newland, John
Newman, Walter
Nicholas, John
Nickels, Isaac
Noland, John
Northup, ————
Nowell, John
Null, Jacob
Null, John O.

O

Odear, James
Oguillen, Barnett
Oguillen, Duncan
Oguillen, Hugh
Oguillen, John
O'Hara, Robert
O'Hara, Charles, Capt.
O'Hara, William
O'Hara, Henry
Olverson, Joseph
Ormsbey, Daniel
Overstreet, Wm.
Owen, Thomas
Owen, Robert
Owens, David
Owler, Henry
Owler, John

P

Pack, George
Pack, Samuel
Packwood, Richard
Pain, Joseph
Parchment, Peter
Parsons, James
Pate, Jeremiah
Patten, John
Pauling, Henry, Capt.
Paulley, James
Paulley, John
Pawlings, Moses
Paxton, Samuel
Peary, Thomas
Pence, Jacob, Ensign
Perce, Thomas
Peragin, Molastin
Persinger, Jacob
Petty, Benjamin
Peyton, John
Peyton, Rowzie

Pharis, Wm.
Pierce, ———, Lieut.
Pierce, John
Plumkenpel, Zacharias
Poague, Wm., Sergt.
Poling, Matthew
Porter, Robert
Posey, Thomas, Commissary
Potter, Thomas
Preston, William
Price, James
Price, Reese
Price, Richard
Price, Thomas
Price, William
Pricket (Pucket), Drury
Priest, David
Pright, John
Prince, William
Prior (Pryor), John

R

Rains, Roberts
Remsey, Josiah
Ranis, Robert
Rapp, Frederick
Ratcliff, Matthew
Ratcliff, William
Ravenscroft Thomas
Roy, William
Razor, Michael
Reed, Alexander
Read, John, Ensign
Reagh, Archibald
Reagh, John
Reary, James
Reburn (Rayburn), John
Rediford, Benjamin
Reese, Andrew
Reid, Andrew
Reid, Thomas
Reynolds, John
Richardson, Benj.
Richardson, William
Riley, John
Roay, Joseph
Roberts, John
Robinson, Elijah
Robertson, James
Robertson, Thomas, Major
Robertson, Wm., Lieut.
Robinson, Julius
Robinson, William
Robinson, Isaac
Roe, ————, Capt.
Rogers (Rodgers), Andrew
Rogers (Rodgers), Chesley
Rogers (Rodgers), David
Rogers (Rodgers), James
Rogers (Rodgers), Thomas
Rogers (Rodgers), William
Rollens, Richard
Ross, Edward
Ross, Tavener
Rowan, Francis
Rucker, George
Ruddle (Riddle), George
Rue, Abraham
Russell, William, Capt.
Rutherford, Benj.

S

Samples, Samuel
Sanders, James
Sappington, Daniel
Salisbury, William
Savage, John
Savage, Samuel
Sawyers, John
Sayres, John
Seails, William
Sarbara, James
Scard, ——— Lieut.
Scott, Archelous
Scott, Archibald
Scott, Daniel, Capt.
Scott, George
Scott, James
Scott, Wililam
See, Michael
Sedbery, John
Seed, Francis
Selby, James
Sevier, John, Capt.
Sevier, Valentine
Shain, John
Shannon, John
Shannon, Samuel
Sharp, Abraham
Sharp, John (Scout)
Sharp, Edward
Shaw, Henry
Shelby, Evan, Capt.
Shelby, Isaac, Lieut.
Shelby, James
Shelby, William, Capt.
Shell, Arnold
Shelp, John
Shillin, John
Shoat, Emanuel
Simpkins, Daniel
Simpkins, James
Simms, Charles
Simmerman, George
Simpson, James
Simpson, John
Simpson, William
Skaggs, Reuben
Skaggs, Zach
Skidmore, John, Capt.

Slaughter, George
Slaughter, Francis, Capt.
Slaughter, Lawrence
Smith, Bruten
Smith, Conrad
Smith, David
Smith, Daniel
Smith, Daniel, Jr.
Smith, Edward
Smith, Ericus
Smith, James
Smith, John
Smith, Mecagh
Smith, Moses
Smith, Robert
Smith, William
Smithers, Gabriel
Sobo, George
Spicer, William
Spratt, Isaac, Sergt.
Squires, Uriah
Staffy, Michael
Stailey, Martin
Steele, Andrew
Steele, John
Stephens, John, Lieut.
Stephens, Stephen
Stephens, Thomas
Stephens, William
Stephenson, Hugh, Capt.
Stephenson, Robert.
Sterns, Conrad
Stevens, ————
Steward, John
Steward, Walter
Stewart, John
Stewart, William
St. Lawrence, Patrick
Stuart, John, Capt.
Stull, Martin
Stump, Michael
Stump, Martin
Sullivan, James
Sullivan, Samuel
Summers, Charles
Swoop, John

T

Tate, T., Lieut.
Tate, William
Tarney (Farney), Peter
Taylor, Daniel
Taylor, Isaac
Taylor, Seiltor
Taylor, William
Teasy, William
Terrence (Torrence), Andrew
Thomas, Edward
Thompson, Andrew (Ensign)
Thompson, Richard
Thompson, Robert
Thompson, William
Tipton, John
Todd, James
Todd, John
Trent, ———— (canoe master)
Trent, Obediah
Trimble, Isaac
Trimble, James
Trotter, John
Trotter, Richard
Tucker, William
Tyler, Isaac

V

Vails, John
Vallendingham, George
VanBibber, Isaac
VanBibber, Jesse
VanBibber, Jacob
VanBibber, John
VanBibber, Mathias
VanBibber, Peter
Vance, Edward
Vance, Sampel, Lieut.
Vanhook, Samuel
Vaut (Vaught), Andrew
Vaut (Vaught), Christian
Vaut (Vaught), George
Venable, William
Vaughan (Vaun), John
Vanhook, Samuel

W

Waggoner, Andrew
Waggoner, Henry
Waggoner, Henry, Jr.
Walker, Adam
Walker, Henry
Walker, James
Wallace, Andrew
Wallace, Adam, Ensign
Wallace, David
Wallace, Robert
Wallace, Samuel, Lieut.
Walter, Michael
Wambler, George
Wambler, Mitchell
Ward, David, Ensign
Ward, James, Capt.
Ward, William, Sergt.
Warwick, Jacob
Walter, Michael

Slaughter, George
Slaughter, Francis, Capt.
Slaughter, Lawrence
Smith, Bruton
Smith, Conrad
Smith, David
Smith, Daniel
Smith, Daniel, Jr.
Smith, Edward
Smith, Erkus
Smith, James
Smith, John
Smith, Mccaig
Smith, Moses
Smith, Robert

Smith, William
Smither, Gabriel
Sobe, George
Spicer, William
Spratt, Isaac, Serpt.
Spulvey, Uriah
Stacy, Michael
Stalip, Martin
Steele, Andrew
Steele, John
Stephens, John, Lieut.
Stephens, Stephen
Stephens, Thomas
Stephen, William
Stephenson, Hugh, Capt.

Stevenson, Robert
Stevens, Conrad
Stevens, ———
Steward, John
Steward, Walter
Stewart, John
Spewart, William
St. Lawrence, Patrick
Stuart, John, Capt.
Stull, Martin
Stump, Michael
Stump, Martin
Sullivan, James
Sullivan, Samuel
Summers, Charles
Swoop, John

T

Tate, T., Lieut.
Tate, William
Tarney (Tarcy?), Peter
Taylor, Daniel
Taylor, Isaac
Taylor, Sellar
Taylor, William
Teasy, William

Tarrenge (Terrence), Andrew
Thomas, Edward
Thompson, Andrew
(Sealgh)
Thompson, Richard
Thompson, Robert
Thomson, William
Tipton, John
Todd, James

Tard, John
Tyrel, ———— (cannot measure)
Trent, Oneilah
Tribble, Isaac
Trimble, James
Trotter, John
Trotter, Richard
Tucker, William
Tyler, Isaac

V

Valls, John
Vallendingham, George
VanBibber, Isaac
VanBibber, Isaac
VanBibber, Jacob
VanBibber, John
VanBibber, Mathias

VanBibber, Peter
Vance, Edward
Vance, Sampel, Lieut.
Vanbook, Samuel
Vest (Vaught), Andrew
Vest (Vaught), Christian

Vest (Vaught), George
Venable, William
Vaughn (Vaun), John
Vanbook, Samuel

W

Waggoner, Andrew
Waggoner, Henry
Waggoner, Henry, Jr.
Walker, Adam
Walker, Henry
Walker, James
Wallace, Andrew

Wallace, Adam, Ensign
Wallace, David
Wallace, Robert
Wallace, Samuel, Lieut.
Walter, Michael

Wamsler, George
Wandler, Michael
Ward, David, Ensign
Ward, James, Capt.
Ward, William, Serpt.
Warwick, Jacob
Walter, Michael

Ward, David
Washburn, James
Washburn, Steven
Watkins, Robert
Watson, Jonathan
Waugh, ———— Cadet
Weaver, Christian
Weaver, Michael
Welch, James
Welch, John
Welch, Thomas
Welch, Thomas, Jr.
Wells, Bazaleel
Wells, Samuel
Welsh, Christopher
Wetzel, John
Wetzel, Martin
Whish, Richard
White, David
White, Joseph
White, Solomon
White, William
Whitley, Moses
Whitticor, Joseph
Whitton, Jeremiah
Whitton, Thomas
Whitton, Thomas, Jr.
Wiles, Robert
Wiley, Robert
Wiley, James
Wiley, Robert, Jr.
Wiley, Thomas
Williams, Alden
Williams, David
Williams, Isaac
Williams, James
Williams, Jarrett
Williams, John
Williams, Mack
Williams, Philip
Williams, Richard
Williams, Rowland
Williams, Samuel
Williams, Thomas, Sergt.
Williamson, Aldin
Williamson, David
Willis, Henry
Wilmoth, William
Wilson, Benjamin
Wilson, Edward
Wilson, George
Wilson, James
Wilson, John, Capt.
Wilson, Thomas
Wilson, Wm., Sergt.
Wilson, Samuel
Woods, Adam
Woods, Andrew
Woods, Archibald
Woods, James, Sergt.
Woods, Joseph
Woods, Michael, Capt.
Woods, Richard
Woolsley, Richard
Workman, Daniel
Woodburn, James
Woodburn, Stephen

Y

Young, John

ATTENTION * * * *

Persons having knowledge, with established proof, of other participants than those named above, if furnished, will be included in this list, and their names will be inscribed on the bronze plates when the base of the Point Pleasant Battle Monument is completed.

Respectfully submitted,

LIVIA SIMPSON-POFFENBARGER,
(MRS. GEORGE POFFENBARGER.)
President of the Point Pleasant Battle Monument Commission.

Mrs. George Poffenbarger,
1128 Lee Street,
Charleston, West Virginia.

F
8325
.8137

6533 1